

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

NO. 245.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Clocks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.
All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.
JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.
March 14, 1862—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth, performed in a safe and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863—ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Asst. Sec'y, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

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Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

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John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

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Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

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James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Squell G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Collins, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drape, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Little, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

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9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

NOTE—The new Auditor, Wm. T. Samuels, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VAN WINKLE.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VAN WINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863—by.

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WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

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We have the largest Stock of

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Which we offer to Merchants at

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BLACK ALPACAS,
POIL DE CHEVRES,
WOOLEN PLAIDS,
FRENCH REPPS,
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PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.
COR FIFTH AND VINE

We have in Store,

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS.

AT LOW PRICES.

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WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,
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NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
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SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT
WHOLESALE

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and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,
AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,
8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask
Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

EMBROIDERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

GOLLARS AND SETS.

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
EDOLINS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Liverpool and London Fire & Life
INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 76

2. Real estate unincumbered, 130,680 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth, 955,400 00

4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 72,042 39

5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying, now secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit: 46,000 00

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 49,183 23

7. All other securities, 49,183 23

Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.

2. Losses unpaid and Loans in suspense, waiting for further proof, 25,149 25

3. All other claims against the Company—none

Total liabilities, 25,149 25

STATE OF NEW YORK.

City and County of New York.

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Bell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for the Agency of the said Insurance Company, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the assets of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth, per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described assets of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Ch'm.

ALFRED BELL, Resident Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS,
Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, March 21, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the

[L. S.] day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Revised.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at this office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent,
Frankfort.

March 25, 1863—2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that a negro man named BOB, the property of Thomas Harris, was sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December next, for the murder of Johnson Harris, who has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large; Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said BOB, and his delivery to the Jailor of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863—by.

J.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

[From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 29.]
Funeral of the late Maj. Gen. Buford.

The funeral services of the late Major General John Buford took place at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday at two o'clock P. M. Shortly prior to the time given the remains of the lamented dead were conveyed to the church from the residence of Major General Stoneham and placed in front of the pulpit, the coffin draped with the American flag and the insignia of an officer of his rank. Eight front pews on each side of the centre aisle were reserved for the Members of the Cabinet, pall bearers, relatives of the deceased, and officers of his staff; the front pews on each side being occupied by the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief of the Army and staff, respectively. The pall bearers were Major Generals Casey, Augur, Heintzelman, Warren, Hancock, Doubleday, Sickles, and Schofield. The service consisted of a solemn dirge by the choir and organ, reading of Scripture, an eloquent, appropriate, and touching discourse by Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor, followed by prayer and benediction. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, although but comparatively few of the vast crowd seeking admission could be accommodated. The number of distinguished officers present, in addition to those named, was unusually large, while many, compelled to abandon all effort for admission, remained outside in the piercing cold until the religious exercises were completed. Religious services being concluded, the remains were escorted to the railway station by an imposing body of military, comprising one regiment of infantry, one battery of the Fifth United States Artillery, with a squadron of the Scott's Nine Hundred, accompanied by the fine band of the Seventeenth Regulars. Several hundred officers from Camp Stoneham, under Col. McInnis, joined in the funeral procession, adding much to the impressive solemnity of the occasion. All the arrangements were admirably executed under the direction of Major Gen. Stoneham who commanded the escort. The remains of Gen. Buford, escorted by Capt. Keogh and Wadsworth, have been taken to West Point for interment, where his admiring and devoted brother officers contemplate the erection of a monument to the memory of their deceased gallant and beloved General.

Dr. Gurley's Funeral Sermon.

The following is the brief but eloquent and impressive sermon delivered on Sunday last, at the funeral services of the lamented Gen. John Buford, at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. P. D. Gurley, Pastor of the Church:

The uncertainty of life is a trite and familiar theme; so much so that upon funeral and other occasions we scarcely expect to hear any thing said about it which has not already been urged upon us again and again. And yet the influence of this theme upon our feelings, purposes, and lives is but slight; strangely limited and inconsiderable does it seem to be, even to ourselves, when we but pause a moment for reflection. Probably there is no one here to-day who, as he looks at that coffin, and contemplates the sad event that has gathered us around it, will not feel in his very heart that the brevity of this mortal life, and the nearness of eternity, which claims from him a more serious, earnest, and practical regard than he has hitherto given it. And, my brethren, Providence designs that such a scene and occasion as this shall be the means of breaking, at least for a moment, the spell that binds us to the earth as our home and to earthly good as our portion, and of leading us to consider and lay to our hearts the truth that the places which now know us will soon know us no more. And how well adapted is this occasion to impress us with this lesson, and to bring it home to us as a near and an urgent personal concern! A gallant officer of our army, who had attracted the gaze and commanded the admiration of the nation by his deeds of skill and bravery; who was perhaps second to no other officer in the particular service to which he was devoted, who was esteemed by all who knew him for his many noble and attractive qualities of mind and heart, and had before him, so far as man could judge, a promising and a brilliant future, has early and unexpectedly fallen—fallen into the cold embrace of death! But how and where did he fall? Not by the missiles of the embattled foe; he had been often where they fell thick and fast, and happily escaped them. Not on the ensanguined field; he had been on many such fields and seen thousands fall at his side. But "while death's dark elements were battling round" an unseen hand protected and preserved him. He died by disease, separated from the men of his command—died gently and quietly in the house of a friend and fellow-officer in this city. There, in such an hour as he thought not, and in such an hour as those who admired and loved him thought not, the fatal summons came. He heard it, and passed away. And here to-day, in the midst of these solemnities, we are made to see and to feel that verily his race is run; his career on earth is ended; his last battle has been fought; his last service has been rendered to his beloved and bleeding country; his connection with the world, with its occupations, its cares, its interests, and its pleasures is broken, never again to be renewed; the spirit has taken its flight, and the clayey tenement, cold and tenantless, is awaiting its home in the grave. Could any thing be more impressive and touching as a comment upon the declaration that "All flesh is as grass and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away." The sun of life extinguished at its meridian; the form lately erect and vigorous now prostrate and dead; friends, kindred, fellow-officers, and compatriots in arms lamenting his departure; the deep, silent, and fearful sadness that pervades this entire assembly, the sable hearse awaiting its tenant! O what a scene is this! What preaching is this! God himself is the speaker! Let us pause, and bow our heads, and listen with profound and reverential silence, while He, by the solemnities of the occasion and the hour, is saying to one and to all, "Be ye also

ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

There is a lesson here for more intimate acquaintances and companions of the deceased, for those with whom he was associated in the councils of the camp and the conflicts of the field, which I hope they will read and improve. The circle of friendship is broken now; the head of that circle is no more; your honored leader has left you, because a voice from eternity has summoned him away. The distinguished place he filled among you, and filled so well, is vacant; and many a time hereafter will a sense of that vacancy make you thoughtful and sad. God grant that the reflections it awakes may be turned by you to some wise and salutary practical account! Let it inspire you with nobler purposes, and nerve you for nobler efforts on the behalf of your imperilled country, because it admonishes you that "the time is short;" and that the lives you have laid upon the altar of patriotism may ere long vanish away. Yes, let it remind you that the time of your own departure hence may be at hand, and, while it induces you to do what your hands find to do for your country, let it induce you to let it influence you to make that preparation thoroughly and without delay.

To all who hear me to-day let me say, Frail, frail—who has not felt it, who does not feel it, at such an hour as this?—are the ties which connect us with those we love on earth.

"The spider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable, to man's slender hand
On earthly things: it breaks at every breeze."

We all do fade as a leaf. We are changing and passing away. "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long." What then is true wisdom? It is to prepare for the life to come. It is to meet the claims of God, of our fellow-men, and of our beloved country, from day to day, that when the summons comes to call us hence, we shall be found at the post of duty, with the smile of Heaven upon our pathway, and the blood of sprinkling upon our hearts, ready to be gathered to our fathers, "having the testimony of a good conscience; in the communion of the Christian Church; in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope; in favor with our God, and in perfect charity with the world." To make our lives a steady and faithful preparation for such a departure to eternity is our highest interest, as it is our most imperative duty; and if there be any hour suited more than another to remind us of it, it is such an hour as this; and if there be any solemnities suited to give to this teaching its most urgent and impressive enforcement, they are such solemnities as these.

Gen. Buford was connected with an excellent and well-known family in Kentucky. His early training and education were carefully and judiciously conducted, and his early mental and moral development was gratifying to his friends and bright with the promise of future usefulness and distinction. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1848, standing well in his class and in the estimation of all who knew him. He entered upon the duties of military life with zeal and quiet energy, and discharged the various trusts which, at different times and in different places, were committed to him with marked intelligence and fidelity. He grew steadily and surely into the confidence and love of all with whom he was officially connected as superiors, inferiors, and equals. He impressed them as a man of sterling principle and worth, and they found it easy to admire, and trust, and love him.

When the present unhappy civil war broke out, and many around him went over to the cause of the rebellion, he was found true to the country and to the flag under which he had been born and educated and promoted to honor. He knew no other banner, he desired no other. Promptly and heartily did he devote himself to the defense of the Government in the day of its darkness and peril. Where duty called him there he went, and there he stood, and there he suffered, if necessary, setting those around and under him an example that they should follow in his steps. He merited promotion, and he received it. He rose from one grade of honor and responsibility to another, the admiration of the men he commanded and of the nation he served. He was a modest, yet brave; retiring, yet efficient; quiet, yet vigilant; unostentatious, but prompt and persevering; careful of the lives of his men, careful with an almost parental solicitude, yet never shrinking from action, however fraught with peril, when the time and place for such action had come. His skill and courage were put to stern and decisive tests on many hard-fought fields, and they were ever equal to the emergency; they never faltered or failed him. No wonder that those whom he counseled and led were devoted to him; no wonder they were saddened by his unexpected death; no wonder they gathered tearfully around his coffin day and night and mourn and weep as they look upon his faded features, and see him carried to his rest. The country mingles its tears with theirs, and well it may, for one of its bravest defenders has fallen, one of its ablest military officers is being carried to his grave. His last sickness was but brief—the fruit, it may be, of protracted toil and exposure. He met it calmly, quietly, and without a murmur. He desired to live that he might longer serve the lacerated and bleeding cause of the Republic, but when remedied, failed, and it was evident that his end was near, he silently bowed to the behest of Heaven, and consented to die. The Government honored him to the last. On the day of his death, and but a little while before his departure, his commission as a Major General was put into his feeble hands—a distinction well earned and well bestowed; of but little service to him, it is true, but gratifying to the nation, and a boon to his family. He lived long enough to know that the Government he had defended appreciated his services; then taking up the freshly written commission, he gently laid it aside, and his heart still throbbing with the warm pulse of patriotism bent on a few brief moments and then grew cold and still.

The friends and defenders of the country, even the bravest and best of them, die; but the cause of the country abides, the Guardian God of the country lives, and our confidence is that He will furnish and bring forward others to take the places of the fallen so that our national life and unity shall be preserved, and more than our former strength and glory shall be restored. And when, in the end, the people of our stricken land shall come forth from the furnace of trial, purified by their sufferings, and singing as their song of deliverance, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad," then surely they will honor the memory of their departed heroes, the loyal the brave, and the good; and, gathering around their sepulchres and recounting their deeds of valor and devotion, will consecrate

themselves anew to the welfare of their rescued country, in the confidence that its cause, fostered by Providence, and baptized with precious blood, is secure from the assaults of its enemies, and shall never, never perish.

[From the National Intelligencer.]
Circumstances Alter Cases.

We published a few days ago an extract purporting to be taken from a recent private letter addressed by Gen. Meade to a friend in New Jersey. In this extract Gen. Meade wrote like a true soldier, Christian, and patriot. But, as he clearly indicated a purpose to waste no blood in fruitless enterprises merely to propitiate the favor of the surviving members of the "on-to-Richmond" party, it was natural that his views, as thus expressed, should stir the bile of the New York Tribune, which supposed itself to discern in the wise military principles avowed by Gen. Meade a reflection of "the procrastinating policy and inconsequential tactics" ascribed by it to Gen. McClellan. And, in order to clinch this presumption in the minds of its readers, the Tribune ventured to suggest that the "friend in New Jersey" who had received the private letter in question was none other than Gen. McClellan himself. Ergo, the letter was a very bad letter, and Gen. Meade a very poor sort of General—as some people count good Generals, that is Generals who make large butcher's bills.

It came to pass, however, that our discreet contemporary soon discovered that the said letter was not addressed to Gen. McClellan, but to a "leading Republican" in New Jersey, when, presto, the play changes, and we read the following *amendments* honorable.

We quote from yesterday's Tribune: "We did injustice yesterday to Gen. Meade in presuming a letter of his, quoted by *The World*, was written to Gen. McClellan. The original letter—which was to a near relative in New Jersey, a gentleman well known as a leading Republican of the State and a very determined supporter of the war—has been shown to us. The passage in question, when torn from its context may be construed as in accordance with the procrastinating policy and inconsequential tactics of Gen. McClellan, and such undoubtedly was the malicious intent of *The World*. But when read as a part only of the familiar letter to which it belongs, no such construction can be put upon it."

Hints to Mothers—Discipline.

The system of governing by moral suasion entirely is a very pretty one in theory, but is too often found sadly wanting when the attempt is made to put it strictly in practice. Almost every mother of every-day children will find at times a stout little rebel, who will only yield to the doctrine of coercion. It is true, where other means will be as effectual, it is a great deal better to employ them. When a loving tone, and gentle persuasive remonstrances will restrain a wayward child, by all means use it. Yet, deliberate, willful disobedience, falsehood, profanity, intentional cruelty to animals, and various similar offenses should be promptly met by serious punishment, and a distinct understanding made with the child, that any repetition will be dealt with in the same manner.

It is a pernicious practice which prevails in some nurseries, of correcting every little error of the child by a hasty, angry blow. You can tell such children by the way they have of continually dodging the head at every motion around them. Poor little ones! it is a enough to make one's heart ache to witness such marks of domestic tyranny. Nothing can tend more to undermine a mother's influence, and turn the sweet waters of her children's souls to bitterness. An offense is serious enough for a blow, it is of enough importance to be deliberately and prayerfully punished. If you cannot command your own temper, you have no right to punish your child.

Wait till you are cool yourself, or you are in no condition "to deal justly" with your child. God will bring you into judgment as surely for injustice to him, as to any one else you have dealing with. No parents can say, "It is my own child, and I can do what I please with him." It is God's child, and his command to you is, "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give you wages."

Any punishment which is administered in a way that simply "provokes your children to wrath," does nothing toward correcting evil habits and tempers. A single act of injustice to a child will do much to alienate the affections and weaken the parent's authority. They will see only oppression afterward in every act of discipline, even though it be just and reasonable.

Perhaps the majority of parents err on the side of too frequent punishment. It seems the easiest way of mending matters, it takes much less time and trouble. But, O mother, remember you are sowing for all time, and eternity, too, and can you not afford to take trouble?

It is degrading to the mind to be kept constantly under the influence of penalties. Rewards are a far more wholesome and powerful stimulant.

Let love be the guiding star in your nursery, and you will find it a safe one to steer by. Over the desert waters of life your children's eyes will turn back gratefully to its pure, steady love, and gather strength for all the onward journey.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

An Eccentric Infidel.

A correspondent of the Northwestern Advocate says that the following quaint anecdote was related to him by an itinerant of the Ohio Annual Conference: "I was sent," said he, "to Gallipolis Circuit, and having fulfilled the labors of the Sabbath on an autumnal evening, was invited by an infidel to go home with him. I accepted, most cheerfully, and was treated with affable courtesy and the respect due to a minister of the gospel of Christ. In the morning, as I took my leave, my infidel friend courteously invited me to call on him whenever it should suit my convenience. This I generally did, as I came to this appointment throughout the year. As the year neared its close, I thought I would call and offer payment to my host, lest he should charge me, and through me ministers generally, with neglect in paying just dues. I called for my bill. He brought forth his book, where was charged in mercantile style, for board, horse-keeping, etc., sums amounting to fifteen or twenty dollars. I was amazed; told him I could not pay it now, but when I came again, before I left the circuit, I would cancel the debt."

"But stop," says my friends, "we have not done yet. Let us see what is on the other side." "He then produced an amazing credit of one dollar for every sermon I had preached in that place during the year, whether he was present or absent; a sixpence for every blessing asked at his table; and a shilling for every prayer I offered in the family, save one when I knelt on one foot and knee—its credit was a sixpence. The aggregate of credit surpassed the debt some three or four dollars, which he immediately produced, passed over to me, and we parted in mutual friendship and love."

Josephine's Granddaughters.

There is to be a Queen Eugenia as well as an Empress Eugenia. The new King of Greece, George the First, is to wed Eugenia, a daughter of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg. The Duchess's oldest daughter is betrothed to Prince Humbert, heir to the crown of Italy. These young women are great granddaughters to the Empress Josephine, the First Napoleon's first venture, and whom he would have done better to stick to, instead of running after a young wife of blood as blue as his own was red, when he had got past the reflecting age of forty years. Eugene de Beauharnais, Josephine's eldest son, married a Bavarian Princess, who was made by him the mother of two sons and four daughters. The youngest son married the Grand Duchess Maria, one of the daughters of the Emperor Nicholas. 'Twas a love match, which the Czar had the sense and kindness to approve and promote. From this marriage came the young ladies who are to be Queens-Consort in Italy and Hellas. Though of Northern origin, they are to be Queens in Southern Europe. They have, however, much Southern blood, for the Empress Josephine and her husband, Alexandre de Beauharnais, were natives of Martinique which is in far more Southern latitude than Italy or Greece.

It is surprising to see how Josephine's descendants do accumulate crowns, while not a Bonaparte reigns, or is likely to reign, anywhere. Napoleon III. is unquestionably one of Josephine's grandsons, but you might put all the Bonaparte blood there is in his veins into the eye of a midget without injuring the midget's sight. Another grandson married a Queen Regent of Portugal, and their son became King of Portugal in 1853. Two of her granddaughters—daughters of Eugene—became, respectively, Empress of Brazil and Queen of Sweden; and a third married a German Prince. Now two of her great-granddaughters are to marry Kings. There is something romantic in all this, but there is no romance who would dare to invent such facts as we have mentioned. France, Portugal, Brazil, Russia, Sweden, Greece and Italy have contributed to elevate the descendants of "the Creole," or soon will do so, while Bonaparte's only legitimate child is dead, and the descendants of his brothers and his sisters are as crownless, almost as were the ancestors of these brothers and sisters. Though Josephine was divorced from Napoleon, she was not divorced from Fortune but Napoleon himself was.

SHEEP-GAD FLY—A PREVENTIVE.—A writer in the American Stock Journal says he does not believe that "when this grub becomes lodged in the outlying substances of the brain, or even in the sinews contiguous," there is any remedy for its disease. The fly attacks sheep in the nose as late as the first of October.

The most simple preventive is, to put sheep where they can have ready access to fresh plowed ground. I recommend this with confidence, because I have for many years observed that they are quiet, and feel secure whenever the fly is abroad, if they can but put their noses in a fresh plowed furrow, even in very warm weather. Sulphur, if used in time, mixed intimately with salt or meal, so that it passes through the system, and consequently impregnates the blood, is a good preventive—sulphur in powder is of course meant. The preventive action of the sulphur arises from its odor being imparted to the whole circulation and system of the sheep, and therefore being present in and repelling the grub fly from the nose of the sheep, as otherwise said, so effectively repels the whole army of fly blood suckers. To be effective or "in time" it should be given daily several weeks before the attacks of grub fly commence.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, 26th.]

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The telegraph accomplished last night one of the grandest feats on record. The night was peculiarly favorable for long currents, being perfectly clear all over the country, and at the suggestion of some of the operators, a complete connection was made between Portland, Maine, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, via Boston, Springfield, New York, Pittsburgh, Pa., Louisville, Ky. and Nashville, Tenn. in all a wire of more than 2000 miles in length, so that the operator at Portland spoke directly with the operator at Chattanooga. "Merry Christmas" greetings and all sorts of congratulations were exchanged between the two offices, with a general expression of good feeling all along the line. Chattanooga said that the soldiers down there were rapidly re-enlisting, and Portland replied that he was glad of it. These two men 2000 miles apart continued to converse with each other fifteen minutes or more, their companions at intervals of 200 miles or so, attentively listening to what they had to say and occasionally putting in a word. Who says the American telegraph isn't a big thing?

SCARCITY OF PRINTERS.—In nearly every paper we pick up we see advertisements for printers, yet there were, before the war, more papers printed in the State of Georgia than are now published in the Confederate States. The reason of this is that at least 75 per cent. of the fraternity have been, and are now in the army. Many of them command brigades, regiments, and companies, and are up to different Generals' staffs, while hundreds of them have met death upon the field of glory. We venture that there is not an office in the South that has not a representative in the field, and many offices were suspended at the commencement of the struggle, in order that the proprietor, editor, printers and all might enlist. They are generally men of education and always of superior intelligence, and therefore fully understand the principles they are fighting for, and the hardships, diseases, and death, incident to the life of a soldier. It is not to be presumed that they were actuated by blind fanaticism, or from love of change, or from any other cause than the purest motives of chivalry.—*Macon (Ga.) Confederacy.*

The most extensive coal-field in the world commences near Carrollton, Ky., and runs north through Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, containing about 80,000 square miles, of which a tenth part, or 8,000 miles, is in Indiana.

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE!!

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING.
WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Franklin, Kentucky, and vicinity, that we have opened our new and select stock of clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Consisting of
GLOVES, WAISTCOATS, HOSIERY, NEW STYLE NECK-TIES, SCARFS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS, FINE WOOLLEN AND WHITE SHIRTS, AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR.
It is our purpose to render our stock the most desirable in Franklin county. We intend selling our goods at a small advance, so that we can constantly keep a new stock in the market. Remember the place, under the Commonwealth Building.
A. BACKMANN, S. COHEN.
November 23, 1863-td.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.
THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE NICHOLASVILLE
Nicholasville, 12:20 P. M. Covington, 9:00 P. M. Lexington, 1:10 P. M. Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati, 7:00 P. M. St. Louis, 10:46 A. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!
For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
A. H. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
Nov. 30, 1863-td.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Franklin Circuit Court.
T. N. Lindsey, Trustee of E. W. Morgan, Plaintiff, vs. E. W. Morgan's Creditors, &c., Defendants.
Petition in Equity.
NOTICE is hereby given that I will hear proof of claims at my office, in the city of Franklin, from this day until the 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864. Creditors who fail to present their claims within the time above specified will be barred.
G. W. CRADDOCK, Commissioner.
Frankfort, Oct. 28, 1863-td.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.
Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Saff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Red, Light Red, Rose Red, Light Pink, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Madder, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Saffron, Yellow, Yellow Green, Mixed.
For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.
A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.
For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS, 200 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863-wly.

Negroes for Hire.

MEN, women, boys, and girls. Inquire of MRS. L. HERNDON.
FRANKFORT, Dec. 28, 1863-2w.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Franklin county, as a runaway slave, Dec. 12, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WILLIAM. He is about 12 years of age, black color, four feet ten inches high, and weighs 90 pounds, as had on a roundabout, and jeans pants, very much worn. Says he belongs to Wm. Hobson, of Fayette county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
H. R. MILLER, J. F. C.
Dec. 25, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was COMMITTED TO THE CARROLL county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th day of December, 1863, a negro boy calling himself SANFORD. He is of a copper color, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighing 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Thos. Posey, of Shelby county, Kentucky; he has since said, however, that he belongs to Mrs. Amanda Jesse, of Shelby county, and not to said Posey.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
H. R. MILLER, J. F. C.
Dec. 31, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was COMMITTED TO THE CARROLL county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ED. WILLIAMS. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, 19 years of age, had on when taken up a striped cassimere box coat, black felt hat, and gray mixed pants, and in his possession an old cloth and blanket, marked with the letters U. S. He was taken from the steamer Prima Donna, at the wharf at Carrollton, Carroll county, Ky. Says he belongs to Park Townsend, of Hantsville, Alabama.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
DAVID OWEN, J. C. C.
Dec. 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Nelson county, as a runaway slave, 30th day of Nov. 1863, a negro boy calling himself GEORGE. He is about 14 or 15 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, dark copper color. Says he belongs to John Anderson, living near Nashville, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
MARTIN COYLE, J. N. C.
Dec. 26, 1863-1m.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1864.

1864.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Lyon county, Ky., a negro woman who calls herself CHARITY TOLIVEIT, and who says she is free. Said negro woman was arrested as a runaway, is about five feet high, about forty-nine years of age, copper complexion, slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and fifteen pounds.
The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOHN LONG, J. L. C.
Dec. 19, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Harrison county, as a runaway slave, a negro boy calling himself JOHN. He is about 17 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, copper color, about 5 feet 9 inches high. Says he belongs to Brown Paton of Alabama.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
JOHN BRUCE, J. H. C.
Dec. 7th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN CLARK. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, age not known but is young. Says he belongs to Jas. Fitz, of Louisville.
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
B. F. TROUTMAN, J. E. C.
Dec. 16, 1863-1m.

RODMAN & BLACKBURN

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONS to their stock of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
That they are selling
LOW FOR CASH.
And they will exchange goods for WOOL, LINSEY, JEANS, SOCKS, &c., &c.
Nov. 13, 1863-4m.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.
Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!
Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!
Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.
Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries sent with prompt attention. Addressed to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Box 395, Louisville, Kentucky.
Circulars sent free of charge.
October 30, 1863-4m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all on whom I called, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, I, Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a few assortments of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

NOTICE.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.
We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.
Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863-wkly.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.
I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at
Small Profits, for Cash.
No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold for cash.
I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.
I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.
R.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1864.

Governor Bramlette's Proclamation.

The Governor's proclamation, which we publish in to-day's paper, will meet the approval of every citizen of our State who has any regard for the peace of the State, and the interest and safety of the people who are exposed to the frequent outrages perpetrated by lawless bands of marauders. The evil which the Governor aims to suppress is a grievous one, and the severest measures are legitimate and proper.

The course which Gov. B. recommends has been adopted with great success in some parts of the country, and we have every reason to believe and hope that it will abate, in a great measure, if not entirely, these outrages.

It is in the power of rebel sympathizers, as a general thing, to control these marauders, and if they neglect and refuse to use their influence, they are censurable, and should be made to suffer.

We hope that Military Commandants, in every part of the State, will promptly carry out the suggestions of the proclamation. Let rigid measures be adopted. The peace of the State—the interest and safety of every one, Union and rebel sympathizers, require prompt, vigilant, and severe treatment. Mild measures will not answer, as the experience of the past clearly shows.

We have but one amendment to make to the proclamation, and that is, every guerrilla and marauder who is caught, should be hung upon the first tree. This class of beligerents—if they can be termed such—are entitled to no mercy. The halter, quickly and tightly drawn, is their just reward, and in every instance, should be meted out to them.

We, as a dispassionate, have experienced considerable benefit from the use of "Bull's Cedron Bitters" as a tonic, and we publish the following certificate of its properties for the benefit of others:

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5, 1863.
I hereby certify that in accordance with the law regulating the sale of alcoholic liquors in the State of Ohio, I have inspected an article styled Bull's Cedron Bitters, sold by John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, and find said Bitters free from deleterious impurities. It is a vegetable tincture containing about twenty-nine per cent. of spirits, and possesses medicinal properties tonic, aperient, and aromatic in character.

In testimony whereof, witness my signature this fifth day of December.

DAVID O. CONNELL, M. D.,
Chemical Inspector of Alcoholic Liquors for Hamilton Co., O.
January 5, 1864-21.

We would call the particular attention of all persons interested to the notice of Captain H. I. Todd, Lessee and Keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, which may be found in our paper of to-day.

The Second Grand Assembly Hop will take place at Capital Hotel, on Friday evening 9th inst. See advertisement.

TEXAS.—The Houston correspondent of a Richmond paper says that the Texas Legislature have refused to pass a resolution recommending Congress to declare Confederate Treasury notes a legal tender, and that that body is believed to be under conservative influence.

A court of inquiry held at Jackson, Miss. has decided that Gen. Mansfield Lovell did his duty in nearly every particular in defending New Orleans. They ought to have said that the place was taken because Farragut was on the river.

Walter Joy, Esq., one of the oldest and most prominent business men of Buffalo, New York, died in that city on Wednesday evening. An hour before his death he was enjoying himself at a social gathering at the house of a friend.

SENATOR SEBASTIAN OF ARKANSAS.—There have been reports circulated for some time that it was the intention of Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, to resume the seat in the Senate of the United States which he held previous to the secession of his State.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, who has lately had a conversation with Mr. Sebastian, corrects the report as follows:

"He declared himself in favor of reunion on honorable terms under the sacred old Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." "But," said he, "I have no seat in the Senate." "He was expelled by a resolution which was passed on the false statement that I was at the time colonel of a rebel regiment." He denied that he ever participated in the rebellion in any way whatever, but, said he, "I cannot put myself in the position of going to Washington as a mendicant for a seat in the Senate."

A force in charge of Capt. Alsworth was, a few days since, sent up the Warwick River from Fort Monroe, and succeeded in bringing away three stationary engines belonging to the rebels, and suitable for the running power of lumbering mills, one of which is very valuable.

A law has been passed in the rebel Senate to limit the term of office for the Cabinet Ministers to two years, when they may be re-nominated by the President, and confirmed or rejected by the Senate. The Richmond Enquirer comments on the bill in hopeful terms, that are far from flattering to Jeff's present advisers.

The way to make water taste better than champagne, is to eat salt fish about six hours previous to imbibing it.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

Prayer by the Rev. S. L. ROBERTSON, of the Methodist Church.

Journal of the 23d December, 1863, was read by the clerk.

On motion of Mr. BRUNER, the roll was called and the following Senators answered to their names, viz: Messrs. BRISTOW, BRUNER, GARDNER, GOODLOE, PRALL, and WHITAKER.

There being no quorum present the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

Mr. J. P. BELL was called temporarily to the chair.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

A dispatch was read from Mr. H. TAYLOR, (Speaker) stating that he would not reach Frankfort until to-morrow, 5th, on account of obstructions in traveling.

And then the House adjourned.

DEATH OF THOMAS QUIGLEY, Esq.—The Louisville Journal, of January 4th, says, the hearts of this community were painfully and suddenly afflicted yesterday morning in hearing of the death of the venerable and much-loved Thomas Quigley, Esq. He was so regular in all his habits that no one in looking at him had a thought of his death to cross his mind. We saw him on Saturday morning and very little expected that he had to be carried home that day a sufferer from an attack of paralysis.

Mr. Quigley was one of the best citizens of Kentucky. He was quiet, unassuming, unobtrusive, yet he was one of the most public-spirited men in the State. He was always alive to everything that could promote the prosperity or welfare of the people.

The people owe him a large portion of the gratitude that is due to the building and successful running of the Nashville railroad. In all financial matters his name was a tower of strength. He was one of the best financiers that Kentucky has produced.

Throughout the struggle against the rebellion he has been one of the most zealous and one of the most untiring of the friends of the Union. In all respects, Thomas Quigley was one of the best men we have ever known. It would be toly to attempt expressions of condolence toward the afflicted family with any hope that their agonized hearts are now open to such expressions.

The State and the city deeply, profoundly feel this irreparable loss. Time the consolation, only, can assuage this private and public sorrow.

[From the Louisville Journal, January 4.]

GENERAL STURGIS.—It will be seen from the following order that all the cavalry forces of the Department of the Ohio have been consolidated into a separate corps, with this brave and accomplished officer as its chief:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., December 18, 1863.
General Field Orders, No. 41.

The exigencies of the service require that all the cavalry forces in this department should be consolidated into a separate corps. Officers in command of divisions, brigades, and detached regiments of cavalry will report to General Sturgis, who has been placed in command by orders from these headquarters. General Sturgis will report directly to these headquarters.

By command of Major General Foster,
J. F. ANDERSON, Maj. and A. D. C.

This step to which several weeks ago we referred as in contemplation, is a well-adviced and important one. The immense advantages of the consolidation are apparent at a glance, while certainly the grand corps thus formed could not have an abler or a nobler chief than General Sturgis. He is among the elite of the soldiers of the Republic. The nation may confidently look for gallant and distinguished services from the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Ohio.

The London Post, of Dec. 23, 1863, speaks of the enormous increase of emigration as follows:

The total number of emigrants which left Liverpool last year was 67,314 and on a comparison of the figures, the increase for eleven months of the present year over the whole of last year amounts to 17,667; the increase itself being double and nearly 7,000 more than the total exodus from the Mersey for 1862. Nor does the approach of winter appear to check the tide of emigration. Vessels continually leave the port laden with living freight for the United States, the country which above all appears to swallow up the majority of the emigrants.

WHAT WE MAY DO.—No human being can be isolated and self-sustained. The strongest and bravest and most hopeful have yet acknowledged and unacknowledged to themselves, moments of hungry soul-yearnings for companionship and sympathy. For the want of this what wrecks of humanity lie strown about us. Youth wasted for the mocking semblance of friendship. Adrift at the mercy of chance, for the grasp of a true, firm hand, and a kindly, loving heart, to counsel. It is affecting to see how strong is this yearning, so fatal to its possessor, it is not guided rightly, such a life-anchor is safely placed. "Friendless!" What a tragedy may be hidden in that one little word. Note to labor for; none to weep or smile with; none to care whether we lose or win in life's struggle. A kind word or a smile, coming to such an one unexpectedly at some such crisis of life, how often has it been the plank to the drowning man, lacking which he must surely have perished. These, surely, we may bestow as we pass those less favored than ourselves, whose souls are waiting for our sympathetic recognition.—[Penny Fern.

A SHORT PRAYER.—The Rev. Mr. Shine, Chaplain of the House of Representatives in the Iowa Legislature, on the opening of the recent session, prayed thus:

"Bless Thou the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, the Governor and State officers. Give us a sound currency, pure water, and undefiled religion—for Christ's sake. Amen!"

Footie has assailed the rebel Cabinet. It ought to be assailed by every foot in the nation.—[Penny Fern.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 4, 1864.

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless bands of marauders, can in a large degree be traced to the active aid of rebel sympathizers in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to Military Commandants the information, in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, abuse the leniency extended to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerrillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, supplying them with provisions, and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly countenance.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerrilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing to Military Officers of the United States or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

If all would unite, as is their duty, in putting down guerrillas, we should soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties, can but be construed as an culpable and active assistance to our enemies.

I, therefore, request that the various Military Commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance, where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens. Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.

I, H. BRAMLETTE
January 4, 1864-1m
*Journal, Democrat, and Tribune, Louisville Monitor, Owensboro, Tribune, Danville, publish one month and send bills to Secretary of State.

A CAVALRY RAID IN VIRGINIA.—On Monday, the 21st instant, a cavalry expedition, consisting of four regiments, under the command of Col. C. H. Smith was sent out from the Army of the Potomac towards the Shenandoah Valley. On the march they encountered several bodies of Confederate cavalry and some skirmishing occurred and a number of prisoners were taken. The troops arrived at Luray, in Page county, on Wednesday, the 23d. Near this place the expedition encountered a feeble picket force, a stronger force being stationed in the town. A gallant charge scattered them in all directions, leaving in our hands a number of prisoners. Col. Smith gave orders for the destruction of a three-story building, used as a saddle and harness manufactory, and stored with cavalry and artillery stock and equipments. Adjoining this building a large tannery, filled with raw and finished stock to the value of several hundred thousand dollars, was burned and otherwise destroyed. On the return march five other tanneries were destroyed by fire, with their contents. The entire expedition reached its camp at Bealton Station on Christmas eve, having marched one hundred and twenty miles, and encountered several small bodies of the enemy, without losing a man. The 1st Maine, and the 21st, 31st, and 16th Pennsylvania regiments composed the expedition. [National Intelligencer, Dec. 30]

THE CASE OF MRS. SEWERS.—Some weeks since Mrs. Sewers and her daughter, Mrs. Milnor, were arrested on the charge of having sent poisoned wine to West's Building Hospital for the purpose of poisoning the military officers. Having charge of that establishment. The wine was sent, and some of them partook of it, after which they were affected as if they had swallowed arsenic. After having been under the charge of the military, the ladies were handed over to the civil authorities, and the case was brought before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, and they were admitted to bail to await the issue. The charge was carefully investigated for some time, but the Grand Jury were of the opinion that there was not sufficient evidence of guilt, and they dismissed the charge. It was ascertained, however, from chemical analysis, that a quantity of arsenic sufficient to produce sickness, if not to cause death, had been put into the wine, but the Grand Jury believed that Mrs. Sewers and her daughter were wholly unaware of the fact, as it was shown that they had sent a part of the same wine to their friends, some Confederate prisoners, in the same hospital, without supposing it contained poison, as the analysis really demonstrated. It was thought the poison was put into the wine when it was bottled, more than two years ago, by an unknown person.

[Baltimore Sun, 29th.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS.—A circular has been issued from the Adjutant General's office, a part of which is as follows:

First. The six months' troops now in the service of the United States, who may desire to re-enlist for three years or during the war before the expiration of the six months' term, will be re-enlisted for the increased term under the following regulations:

1. Where three-fourths of a regiment or other organization re-enlist, the officers thereof will be permitted to retain the rank held by them under the six months' term.

2. Should less than three-fourths re-enlist, said force will be organized into one or more companies of the authorized strength, and officers by such officers as may be selected from the original command by the Commanding General of the army or department. The remainder will be continued under the remaining officers until the expiration of the six months' term, and discharged the service.

If the Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of recruits who die in service shall be entitled to receive the bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

In the education of children bodily health should have primary attention. The tree of knowledge should be grafted with the tree of life.

[Written for the Cincinnati Times.]

ISADORE.

BY CHARLES H. FOX.

Pure as purest daisy of snow,
That drifts from winds of winter blow
The heather's o'er,
Her soul beams forth from eyes of blue—
Her heart is constant, loving, true—
Isadore.

When Spring first wakes, with sweet perfume—
When first the flowers in beauty bloom
Upon the moor,
I think of loved ones near and far—
I think of thee, my guiding star—
Isadore.

When Summer sunshine gilds the bowers
Of Nature, bringing fragrant flowers,
Their mystic lore,
Whispers to me, at eventide,
"Shadows will be thy living bride"
Isadore.

And when the melancholy brow
Of Autumn falls, with solemn frown,
The woodland's o'er,
I'll hie me to my dear old home,
Nor ne'er again from thee shall roam,
My Isadore.

CINCINNATI, December 22, 1863.

CLIPPING FROM THE CHARLESTON PAPERS.
—The Beaufort (S. C.) Free Press cuts from late Charleston papers the following items:

A lady, who has doubtless been disturbed at night by Gillmore's shells, wants to move from the lower part of the city to one more remote from the visitors which drop in occasionally from Morris Island.

A ball is advertised, but the money will have to be paid at the door, as the printing offices have all been obliged to remove to a locality where there is not so much danger of cases being knocked into "pi."

Advertisements by the Granite Manufacturing Company appear, offering to barter one yard of Denim for one pound of lard, thirty yards 4-4 sheeting for a barrel of flour, or one yard and a half Denim for a barrel of peas.

All the stores on the street in the lower section of the city are removing to safer localities further out. More than a dozen advertisements of removal appear in each paper.

The following communication in the Charleston Mercury is suggestive:

"To the Editor of the Mercury:—In your columns yesterday appeared the following notice, signed by the agents of the Bee Company: 'Owing to the very contracted state of our warehouses, we have set apart this day exclusively for ladies and children, who are particularly requested to attend and select before the assortment of goods is broken into.'"

"We desire simply to be informed, Mr. Editor, whether the term ladies is to include the horde of misanthropic women who yesterday monopolized their warerooms, almost to the entire exclusion of THE LADIES."

A MORGAN PRIZE ARRESTED.—The police yesterday arrested H. M. Pickering on the charge of passing counterfeit postal currency, \$200 worth of which in fifty cent bills, new, and one package, was found upon him. He was at the Hamilton Depot, attempting to pass his trash off for a ticket when noticed. On being taken to the United States Marshal's office, it was found he was the man against whom a warrant had been out for five months for piloting John Morgan through Brown county. A large bowie knife and a revolver were found on his person. He was committed for examination.—[Cincinnati Gazette

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

GEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical Discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Saraparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound of Cedar, or WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That he belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian braves defend to the most deadly malaria, and handle, without fear, the most venereal disease. It is a relief with them that while their life breaths in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DISPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1337 and 1338.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedar with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

GEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS:

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS:

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA:

And in FEVER AND AGUE:

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them.

Wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unwholesome climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

Old Sir James Perring was remonstrated with for not rising earlier. "I can make up my mind to it," said he, "but cannot make up my body."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,"
"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans,
"W. M. MILES,
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,
Per WILL S. HALL,
Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull:

"Dear Sir—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864-6m.

GOLD PENS RE POINTED EQUAL TO NEW, on the receipt of 35 cents. Circulars for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer and Office,
15 MAIDEN LANE, New York City.
December 25, 1863-1md.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have the best, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863-1f

If you want any DRY GOODS, go to Gray & Saffell's. They have just received a large lot and are receiving every day. Best American prints 20 cents per yard. Extra Heavy Brown Sheetings 40 cents per yard. Everything also in proportion. December 25, 1863-1f

Go to Gray & Saffell's and buy your SHOES, LADIES', CHILDREN'S and NEGRO WOMEN'S SHOES, at cost, for a few days. December 25, 1863-1f

METCALFE'S REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE. FAMILY SOAP MAKER. WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFIER helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits. PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. Philadelphia—No. 127, Walnut Street. Pittsburgh—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way. Nov. 19, 1863-3m.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY, FRANKFORT, JANUARY 1, 1864.

FROM this date CASES will be required at the gate, before the article is delivered, for every species of work done at this institution.

H. I. TODD.

Debtor to T. S. Page, Surviving Partner of C. G. Graham and T. S. Page.

ARE notified, unless they at once come forward and arrange their indebtedness, an officer must take charge of them for collection. The Graham claims are in the hands of J. C. Coleman for collection. A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of T. S. Page.

Jan. 6, 1864-4w.

Dividend Notice.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., on the capital stock of the Bank, payable to stockholders on demand, free of government tax.

By order of the Board:
J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

Jan. 6th, 1864-1w&2w.

THE ASSEMBLY HOPS!

THE second Grand Hop of the series of ASSEMBLY HOPS will take place at Capital Hotel FRIDAY EVENING, 9th JANUARY, 1864, commencing at eight and closing at two o'clock.

Gentlemen's admission card..... \$1

A. CONERY,
J. A. PRALL,
J. M. HEWITT, JR.,
D. B. WAGENER,
RICHARD CHILES,
C. BAILEY,
Floor Committee.

January 6, 1864-1d.

Commissioner's Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court.

John Harrod, Adm'r, with the will annexed, of Jas. Fears, jr., dec'd, P'nt, vs. Lucinda Fears and others, Defendants.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of James Fears, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner.

November 4, 1863-1d.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Frankfort, Kentucky, that we have just received and opened, on the Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, (Get's old stand) a complete assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to our stock of DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the
business of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is **ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,** and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.
The capital is **FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,** and is paid up.

ASSETS.
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 15
Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,968 05

Par Value. Market Val.
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000 39,600 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,500 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00

Michigan, S. & N. R. R., (G. I. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00

P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 35,000 41,500 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 2,000 3,350 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 42,940 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1853 & 1855], 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 25,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 205,000 205,900 00

United States Coupon Bonds 1861, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00
United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds 1862, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, [Aug. 7-10] 7-10 per cent., semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 16,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,300 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest, 76,000 45,600 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,600 15,856 00

500 Shares Hartford & N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, 25,000 26,500 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens Bank, Waterbury, Conn., 5,000 5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk & S's, Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,150 00

36 Shares Eagle Bk & S's, Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00
200 Shares Revere Bk & S's, Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safety Fund Bk & S's, Boston, Mass., 10,000 10,300 00
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S's, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 16,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk & S's, Phil. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00
40 Shares Etna Bk & S's, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S's, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Charter Oak Bk & S's, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

440 Shares Hartford Bk & S's, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford Bk & S's, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk & S's, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,500 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk & S's, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State Bk & S's, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk & S's, Hartford, Conn., 7,500 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk & S's, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00
800 Shares Bk of Am. S's, N. Y. City, 30,000 30,000 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk & S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares City Bk & S's, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00
200 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

100 Shares Hanover Bk & S's, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk & S's, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk & S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk & S's, New York City, 30,000 31,800 00	10,000 10,500 00
200 Shares North River Bk & S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00	20,000 21,600 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y., Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00	20,000 21,600 00
200 Shares Bk North America S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00	20,000 20,000 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,600 00	10,000 10,000 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk & S's, New York City, 40,000 40,000 00	10,000 10,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk & S's, New York City, 40,000 40,000 00	20,000 23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S's, N. Y. City, 15,000 31,500 00	10,000 20,000 00
100 Shares U. S. City Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 20,000 00	

Total assets of Company, \$2,992,248 85

LIABILITIES.	
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.	
Losses adjusted and due, None.	
Losses adjusted and not due, \$5,628 83	
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12	
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	

Total liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD COUNTY,
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the sole and true owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said ETNA Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24th day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, July 2, 1863.
No. 20, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the ETNA Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the business of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed ETNA agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:
Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison
Jas. A. Chappell, Cynthiana, Harrison
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.
Alex. S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle
Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemington, Fleming
Noah S. Searles, Jr., Georgetown, Scott
Philip H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian
Stephen Powers, Hawsville, Hancock
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard
Fred. B. McChesney, Lexington, Madison
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson
Joseph Broderick, Mayfield, Mason
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine
Henry Blanton, New Market, Owen
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell
John O'Brien, Owensboro, Davies
Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington
Thos. M. Dray, Shelbyville, Livingston
James H. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln
Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin
July 20-2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the jailer of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Sept. 2, 1863-wktwm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September, 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 16 or 17 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.
July 22, 1863-ct.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLY. She is about 16 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 8 years old, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself LOUISA, and her two children, HENRY and WILLIAM. The woman is about 22 years of age, mulatto color. Henry is about 4 years of age, mulatto color. William is about 2 years of age, mulatto color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ESTER. She is about 46 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. He is about 25 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.
Nov. 13, 1863-lm.

Stray Notice.
ANDERSON COUNTY, KY.
TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Malar, one SORREL MARE, four years old, a small star in the forehead. Appraised to seven dollars before being undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863.

G. W. CATLETT, J. P. A. C.
Oct. 5, 1863-law.

NOTICE.
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, weighing 150 pounds, black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah B. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN LONG, J. L. C.
Oct. 5, 1863-lm.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF
Macaboy, Domigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentlemen, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.
Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking,
Long, P. A., or pipe, Smoking,
No. 1, Cavenish, or Sweet, Spanish,
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canister,
Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavenish, Turkish
mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.
April 24, 1863-ly.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payson for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:15 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale at the residence of E. Burns, on Broadway street, or at his shop. Orders left with Mr. Burns, in his absence, will be attended to.

MARTIN FAHY,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

HAVING rented the Carpenter's Shop of the late firm of Geo. W. & Hiram Berry, the undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to contract for all kinds of work in his line. He will contract for new buildings, or the repair of houses, &c. His terms will be reasonable, and work done with as much dispatch as by any one else. To those wishing to make contracts for work he would say that he will conform to any style of architecture that may suit the tastes of his patrons. Custom solicited and entire satisfaction promised. Call and see him before you contract with others. He may be found at the residence of E. Burns, on Broadway street, or at his shop. Orders left with Mr. Burns, in his absence, will be attended to.

MARTIN FAHY.
Frankfort, July 24, 1863-6m.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and weighs about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOHN C. SMITH, J. E. C.
August 26th, 1863-lm.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM BROWN AND JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle, an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 26th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.
William Brown is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, lips in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of greyish cast, swarthy complexion, stern and down countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers.

Sept. 26, 1863-wktwm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro man calling himself BOB. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to E. Richardson, of Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. GARRETT, J. B. C.
Nov. 18, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro woman calling herself MATILDA. She is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark color, about 26 years of age, and weighs 130 pounds. Says she belongs to E. Richardson, of Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. W. GARRETT, J. B. C.
Nov. 18, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WESLEY. He is about 13 years of age, black color, weighs about 125 pounds. Says he belongs to James Colyer, of the State of Tennessee. He was committed by William R. Taylor.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. GARRETT, J. B. C.
Nov. 18, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro man calling himself NED. He is about 5 feet high, about 21 years of age, weighs about 100 pounds, speak in his left eye. Says he belongs to John P. Goss, of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. GARRETT, J. B. C.
Nov. 18, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Boyle county, as a runaway slave, on the 7th day of August, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WESLEY. He is about 13 years of age, black color, weighs about 125 pounds. Says he belongs to James Colyer, of the State of Tennessee. He was committed by William R. Taylor.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.
Oct. 9, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHELBY county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th of August, 1863, a negro man calling himself ANTHONY. Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches high, copper complexion. Says he belongs